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ACADEMY OF DESIGN.-Centennial Loan Exhibition. GILMORE'S GAEDEN, Concert. METROTOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Centennial Loan Ex-bilition.

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BANKING HOUSES AND BANKERS—7th Page—4th column.
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Bayings Banks - 7th Page - 4th column.

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Dusiness Notices.

Christadoro's Hair Dye produces such perfect dinges that the strictest scrattiny cannot be scial. Nature reproduced with complete su IT IS ANNOUNCED in the personal intelligence of The Herald that Italy is sending Hats to France, made of bam-soo shavings.

We see nothing remarkable or strange in that, since plenty of bambooalding and shaving in Hats is going on in this city. If you wish to avoid being thus briganded, go to Jone A. Doboan, 102 Nassau st.

TO CENTENNIAL EXHIBITORS.—THE DAILY TEHUNE is delivered to subscribers in the Exhibition, at their stations in the buildings of on the grounds, at 8 a.m. Orders should be left at THE TRIBUNE PAVILION, Belmont-ava.

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION OFFICE of THE TERGUES is in The Tribune Pavilion, Belmont-sve, Centonnia Grounds (on the bank of the Lake). The Phildelphia Branch Office is at No. 713 (hesamin-st. (old Masonic Temple). Subscriptions and advertisements received at regular rates at both offices. THE DALLY TRIBUSE served by carrier in all parts of the city early in the morning.

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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1876. THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The release of Gray was delayed by an Informality. - The Government bill modifying the fueros has passed the Spanish Senate. = M. Jules Simon was received as member of the French Academy. = Fears of war between Turkey and Servin are still entertained at Belgrade.

DOMESTIC.-The Maine Republicans renominated Gov. Connor, and named Mr. Blaine for appointment to the Senate. The Illinois delegation to St. Louis are largely for Gov. Tilden. Mr. Pendleton will not go to St. Louis. = Ex-District-Attorney Fisher has been nominated by the President as District-Attorney of Delaware.

CITY AND SUBTREAN .- Daniel Drew, in the bankruptcy proceedings against himself, made a statement of his losses. === The examination in the matter of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company against Irwin was resumed. === Bids were received for over \$3,000,000 of city bonds. === The Deads aught, Estelle, Arrow, and Orion were winners in the first contest of the Intern gatta. = Two convicts escaped from Blackwell's Island. = Gold, 11238, 11238, 11214. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 89110 cents. Stocks moderately active and lower, closing

CONGRESS,-The Senate passed the Naval Appropriation bill, after long party debates. === The House spent the day and evening on the Sundry Civil bill; party debates took place on this also; the Government printing was ordered to be let by con-

THE WEATHER .- THE TRIBUNE'S local observations point to clear or partly cloudy weather, with brief misty rainfalls for two or three days, == this city yesterday the day was cool, generally clear, and invigorating : thermometer, 70°, 75°, 66°.

Readers of THE TRIBUNE leaving town or traveling for the Summer can have the paper mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1 per month, the address being changed whenever desired. Kequests for a change of address should always mention the edition (Daily, Weekly, or Semi-Weekly), and both old and new addresses.

A considerable addition to to-day's literature of Commencement exercises is Gov. Bullock's address on Woman's Progress. His review of the recent progress made by women indicates alike the pathways of their probable success and failure.

William J. Hoppin, appointed Secretary of Legation at London, is best known as having been President of the Union League Club in 1871-73. He is a reputable man, of unquestionable social and other qualifications for the post. He is a brother of the well-known artist, Augustus J. Hoppin, whose pleasant sketches and caricatures of foreign travel bave been published in Boston.

Just as little as possible, in the way of expressing its sentiments, was done by the Illinois Democratic Convention. The preferences of the delegates are to some extent uncertain; a bare majority probably favoring Gov. Tilden, and the remainder being divided between Govs. Davis and Hendricks. If Gov. Tilden should be set aside at St. Louis, Gov. Davis would be likely to obtain the vote of Illinois

A rumor is current that B. G. Jayne of moiety notoriety is to have a large share of the money to be squeezed from our merchants when Lawrence, the silk smuggler, turns State's evidence. This would be bad enough if true; but the other half of the rumor-which connects the resignation of Secretary Bristow with his refusal to sign a contract that would assist Mr. Jayne in this scheme of blackmail and plunder-is startling.

Both Houses worked hard yesterday on the Appropriation bills. The Senate finished discussing the Naval appropriations, and the House disposed of most of the Sundry Civil. From the temper of the debates it is apparent that there is a better prospect of harmony. A good point in the Senate's work is an amendment to check the annual abuse of in-

creasing the force employed in the navyyards just before every election.

The French Academy acted creditably yesterday by opening its doors to M. Jules Simon, who had merited membership by his brilliant literary attainments as well as by his zeal for popular education. While politically M. Simon is not entirely in accord with the Republicans, none of them can deny his fidelity to the fundamental principles of the party.

The gathering clans of the Democracy at St. Louis already begin to divide into hostile camps; New-York for Gov. Tilden, Indiana for Gov. Hendricks, Ohio for Senator Thurman or ex-Gov. Allen. In case none of the favorites can win, and the Convention imitates the Cincinnati method of choice, Gen. Hancock is by many supposed to be the available man.

A very quaint, queer thing is the testimony of Daniel Drew, examined in bankruptcy. Truly enough he says, "I did my business "different from anybody else." There is something pathetic in the acknowledgment, "I didn't do right when I could have done "it;" but the persons who have suffered by the transactions he alludes to are not likely to be overcome by pity for the old man's misfortunes.

President Grant's message and the approaching release of Brent and Gray have revived the discussion of the extradition question in the London journals. The Standard-the Conservative organ-concludes that "a new "arrangement is possible" if England "con-'cedes somewhat." The Times is more independent, and warns Lord Derby that "no considerations of pique or punctilio" must be allowed to interfere with the making of a new treaty. The Telegraph-hitherto deemed an over-zealous Liberal organ-enters the lists in favor of Lord Derby, holdingwithout any reason-that the right of asylum is at stake. The question will, however, be more ably and authoritatively discussed when Sir W. Vernon Harcourt-better known at this side of the Atlantic as "Historicus"-brings the matter before Parliament.

THE ROAD TO, PROSPERITY. It is popular to say pleasant things. With the journalist, whose success ever depends apon public appreciation, the temptation is strong to say that which will please rather than that which is true. This temptation is peculiarly strong in respect to the treatment of business questions, at a time when the commercial world is embarrassed and anxious. To-day, for example, many journalists are tempted to take a hopeful view of the situation, because they know that such utterances will meet with especial favor. It is a little unfortunate, however, that the press, as a whole, has been taking a hopeful view of things ever since the failure of Jay Cooke in 1873. Not to refer to daily journals, even those weekly papers which devote most attention to financial matters, and which may be supposed to utter the coolest and most deliberate judgment of trained observers, have fall n before the same temptation. Thus The Financial Chronicle, a paper justly regarded as high authority, which we often have occasion to mention with credit, observed on the 13th of September, 1873, that "the thoughtful man "will see many gratifying indications of firm-"ness and strength in the financial situation." On the 20th it saw no reason to believe that the Jay Cooke panic would be long or disastrous, and observed that "since the close of the war there has never been a time when our mercantile community have been in a better condition than now. Their engage-'ments are lighter than the average of several vears past, and every department of busi-'ness is unusually prosperous." On the 27th it said: "We may look to see a reaction set in "early next week." On the 4th of October it concluded that "the panic may be said to be "over." These quotations are made, not with a view of criticising the leading financial jour-

prone to fall. Ever since the failure of Jay Cooke it has been popular to believe and to say that the worst was over, and that better times were j ist ahead. Every Winter we have heard of the fine prospect of revival of business in the Spring, and every Summer of the good times coming in the Fall. Has all this habitual self-deception done any good? On the contrary, it has probably prolonged and intensified the disaster. It has encouraged men to cling to unnatural prices, and to resist the decline through which only a genuine restoration could come. It has encouraged workmen to resist the reduction of wages, and retail dealers to insist upon the broad margins of profit customary during and after the war. It has induced bankrupts to hold on with desperation, and heavy debtors to continue borrowing more and more, in the hope that a turn of the tide might save them from loss. Is it not plain that, if we had known in 1873 what sort of trial was before us, what shrinkage of values, reduction of wages, decline of consumption, weeding out of weak firms must precede revival of business, men would have adjusted their affairs without delay to the new conditions, and the real and permanent revival would long ago have begun? But we have fed on hope, a diet pleasant but not nutri-

nal in this country, but to call attention to a

habit into which all who write or speak about

commercial affairs in times of disaster are

tions. It is high time to deal with the hard facts of our situation. Much has been done to prepare the way for more healthy industry and trade. But much has not been done. In many branches of business retail prices, and in some wholesale prices, are still far above the normal level. Certain classes of laborers still insist upon war wages, though thousands seek employment in vain. The great coal combination, instead of encouraging consumption and production in other branches of industry by reducing prices, orders the mines closed to prevent a decline. In many branches of trade there are altogether too many persons engaged, and some of them must be squeezed out before there can be room for healthy activity on the part of those that remain. Thousands of firms. speculative or legitimate, have failed. But the commercial world is still kindly carrying others whose debts are a heavy burden, and whose opportunities or abilities do not warrant the sacrifice made in bearing their burdens.

These are changes with which individuals must deal. It can only do harm to insist that no such changes are necessary, and that good times may come without them, as if refreshing rain were to fall from a cloudless sky. But it is equally foolish to ignore the fact that the financial misconduct of the Government has done much to cause delay. We have no right to expect permanent revival of industry and trade upon a healthy basis, until we have at least placed the country surely on the road toward specie payments. There are many en"is closing, and the sunset of the first century press a determination to suspend business from Sattoward specie payments. There are many en"is becoming the sunrise of the second, let urday, July 1, till July 5. Of course this is hardly dead and mortally wounded in his track to the anni-

couraging facts in our situation, but they are truly encouraging only because they warrant the belief that, in spite of legislative incompetence, the country is gradually moving toward resumption, and effecting those changes which of conundrums, of which the following are must precede healthy revival of business.

THE PRESIDENT'S LATEST.

Gen. Grant's capacity for mischief seems boundless. His party is just entering upon a campaign in which the utmost circumspection will be needed to make the public forget or forgive the errors of the past few years, and the President chooses this critical time for sending to the Senate one of the worst nominations he has made since he named Boss The District-Attorney's office in Washington was for a long while, under Judge Fisher, the chief bulwark of the District Ring. There were hatched the conspiracies to convict innocent citizens of felony, the plots to get rid of witnesses, the schemes to take burglars out of jail. Crimes of the most dastardly charwere committed under the sheltering caves of that scandalous establish-Theft, and riot, and bribery, and perjury received there encouragement and protection. Two of the Assistant Attorneys have been tried in the Criminal Court for grave offenses, and are to be tried again. George P. Fisher, who was chief of the office during the period when it was a disgrace to the whole nation, could not escape the responsibility for the actions of his subordinates. Whether he was only foolish, inefficient, and weak, or was answerable in some more direct way for the doings of his son Charles and his other assistant, Harrington, we need not inquire. Incompetency in a prosecuting officer is a bad enough offense even when the best intentions wait upon it. At any rate, public opinion would not tolerate Fisher's appearance in the Safe Conspiracy trial, and after some miserable revelations of the misconduct in his office the President was obliged to call for his resigna-And now Gen. Grant nominates this same

George P. Fisher United States District-Attorney for Delaware. The President has never concealed his sympathy with the members of the District Ring, and has indeed made most indecent displays of it on memorable public occasions; but here is a case in which the Republican party certainly cannot allow Gen. Grant the gratification he demands. The Senate must reject the nomination vithout an hour's unnecessary delay. No sympathy which Senators may feel for the personal misfortunes of the nomince, no conviction which some of them may entertain that he is only the victim of his own weakness, should deter them from a duty which they owe both to the country and the party. If Gen. Grant will not think of Republican interests, we hope Republican Senators will.

THE APPROACHING CELEBRATION. Little more than a week remains in which to prepare for the Centennial celebration all over the country. Each town and village will no doubt express its patriotic feeling in its own fash on, but naturally the interest of all centers in Philadelphia, which is the only place where the Government or foreign nations will take official part in the rejoicings. Care should be exercised that these rejoicings correspond to the great meaning of the occasion, rather than to the exigencies of the Exposition. It is by all means fitting that the ceremonies shall take place in Old Independence Hall. There, and not in the palaces of the Exhibition, is the old homestead of the nation to which her children are coming up on the Fourth in reverence and gratitude. We concede the magnificent success of the Exhibition; no nation ever set out an entertainment so superb for its friends on its birthday; but on the Fourth it becomes but a little thing in contrast with the associations which cluster about the State House and give significance to the day. "ple." All the States did not join in the Exthe celebration by the people in which all the States must be represented should be held as a matter wholly apart from the Exhibition. Virginia, which (doubtless for sufficient reasons of her own) declined to take part in the great Fair, can certainly be ill spared from the State House where, a hundred years ago, her sons forced on several reluctant colonies

their freedom. It is reported that the Commissioners are considering the propriety not only of holding the official ceremonies within the Centennial grounds, but also of charging for admission to them. It is not at all probable they will make so great a mistake. The poorest American citizen surely has a right to take part in his country's rejoicings on that day. No body of men have the authority to make of the national rejoicing a raree-show to which only comparatively well-to-do people shall be ad-

Let the official recognition of our liberty be given on the spot where that liberty was born. So much belongs to the people. The Exposition will in any case reap a sufficient harvest on the occasion to satisfy its triends; or if it is absolutely impracticable to accommodate the multitude in and around the State House, let the place of meeting wherever it be stand with open doors to the world. We offer these suggestions with every confidence that plain common sense will commend them to the Commissioners. The managers at Philadelphia have so far conducted the Exposition with marked success in their appreciation of the demands and rights of the people. We have little doubt that the approaching greater National festival will be managed with equal regard for justice and good feeling.

TAMMANY RHETORIC.

The fine language appropriate to the Glorious Fourth is carefully preserved, among other antiquities, by the Sachems of Tammany Hall, where the brilliant dialect of unmitigated highfaluting, the real aquiline scream, appears to be still the vernacular. Tammany will, of course, vigorously celebrate the coming anniversary, and has issued a circular inviting the favored to participate in the Columbian pow-wow. A lovelier piece of composition we have never -hardly anything ever with such breathless interest. Whose wrote it, whether Mr. Schell, the Grand Sachem, or Mr. Newman, who is the Mysterious Wiskinskie of the Brotherhood, is entitled to a wreath of sunflowers and a dressing-gown made of the Star-Spangled B. It is war paint spread out in seven-hued prose. It is a prism of patriotism. It is appropriately printed in red and blue upon a white ground. It is, if we may say so, a chromatic crow. The public are warned not to read this bit of pyrotechny without green spectacles: "Now when the cycle which will "carry our nation beyond its splendid youth " is closing, and the sunset of the first century

"us," &c., &c. Of course we will! Who wouldn't under the circumstances? The magnates of Tammany have improved

the present opportunity by presenting a series specimens: "To what task shall we address ourselves? Has corruption, hydra-headed, "broken into the political garden which our "fathers so pleasantly planted and hedged "about ?" The Sachems appear to be of the opinion that the Hydra is raising Cain (not sugar cane) in the garden, and that Tammany must go for the Hydra and stop that kind of pernicious agriculture. "Let us strangle the "Hydra," says the circular, with timely courage and ferocity. Certainly, by all means! Shepherd for Commissioner of the District. Let it be done without mercy on the very next Fourth! It is rather a job we know to strangle a Hydra, which (if the real animal) has nine heads, the immortal one being in the middle. Mr. Schell can find out by consulting a Classical Dictionary the ingenious devices adopted by Hercules; but he is mistaken in supposing that strangling is the proper method. Hydras are not easily disposed of in that way.

We fully agree with Tammany in the view that "the exigencies of the time are mo-"mentous." We are also of opinion that "the well laid keel, the well set sail, and "strongly built rudder, one nor all, without "the brawny arm, the honest heart, and the experienced wisdom of the Old Democratic Pilot, will not keep off the breakers." But who is the Old Pilot ? Tell us his name, for it is a fearful night; There's danger on the "deep; We'll come and walk the deck with "him; We do not dare to sleep!" Who's your Ancient Mariner, Mr. Kelly?

The country may be in a bad way, but we question whether Tammany tropes and metaphors will save it. Tammany has been "pledging itself for a new struggle," with ome "chosen standard bearer," ever since we can remember. "We need honesty," say the war-painted braves. Well, we needed it in the House of Representatives, and Tammany promised that we should have it there. Instead of it we have more illuminated and emblazoned promises. This will hardly do, even in the Centennial year, Mr. Schell! The good people of this country cannot live upon warwhoops.

It was perfectly natural that "Ax-Handle Smith" hould die in poverty at Bellevue Hospital as he did on Wednesday. He was too positive and dogmatic to make friends, and too scrupulously henest to make money. There was nothing he would not in his liberality give away except the opportunity for an argument. He was never known to decline a discussion or to be convinced. His great natural ability was untrained, and it was the love of disputation, not the search for truth, which gave him great power, in a rude way, as a street-corner, workshop ogician. He was famous in his time along the docks and in the ship-yards of this city. He carned his living by making handles for adzes, mallets, and other ship carpentry tools; and it is recorded in his honor that he would not take adequate pay for his work. His admiration for Horace Greeley, whom in some characteristics he resembled, was expressed on hearing of his nomination for the Presidency by the exclamation, "I'll make him the best ax-handle he ever used ;" and he kept his word. His love for argument often led him to abandon work and for bours follow a disputant about the streets. He was a hot advocate of temperance, and while always a religious man, he was Baptist, Universalist, and Methodist by turns, and neither long. The idea of a personal devil he indignantly discarded, and he charged modern preachers with trying to save the body and not the soul from hell. Every political campaign in this city for over a quarter of a century found him active among the ship carpenters, by whom he was greatly beloved and with whom he was very influential. Of course, with these peculiarities of temperament and without any definite object in life-except to argue-he died in poverty.

The officers of the Washington National Monument Committee make an appeal to the people to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of their independence by contributing the necessary half million dollars for the completion of the unfortunate memorial on the banks of the Potomac. They ask clergymen to take "The celebration on the Fourth," as stated by the committee, "is an affair of the entire peosuperintendents of Sunday-schools to make up hibition; for that reason, therefore, we suggest | purses among their scholars. It is disgraceful that the monument has stood so long finished; it will be doubly disgraceful if this year is allowed to pass without effectual steps to bring it to completion. In addition to the church and school collections there ought to be a general popular contribution, and if volunteer committees of responsible citizens in towns and villages all over the United States would undertake a personal canvass of their respective neighborhoods on the 4th of July we have no doubt the funds might easily be raised. Meanwhile all patriotic Americans who wish to give anything to the cause are requested to send their donations to J. B. H. Smith, Treasurer of the Association, Washington, D. C.

> "I have just given New-York City," said Commodore Vanderbilt a few evenings ago during one of the pauses necessary in the dealing of the cards in point euchre,-" I have just given New-York City as great a benefit as it is in the power of any one man to bestow. I have fixed the policy of the Central erpetually so that there can never be another comination of trunk lines, and that policy will keep New-York the great port of the country." The activity of the chief agents of the Central read, Channeey Depew and J. H. Rutter, in the movement begun by the Cheap Transportation Association to make use of the Belt line of street railways for transportation of freight between the railways and shipping, would seem to be an extension of this new policy for the direct benefit of our commerce, The improvement of our terminal facilities and the destruction of all combinations of trunk lines which discriminate against New-York are the chief means by which New-York's commercial supremacy is to be restored.

> The Controller acknowledges the receipt of \$22,531 for the rent of water meters, and an equal mount for the use of water sold to ships and factories. The use of meters would be much greater and the income from water now wantonly wasted because the meters are not in general use would be greatly increased, if the vexations litigation over the million of water meters rusting in the yards of the Department of Public Works could be brought to an end. If meters are not soon extensively employed to regulate the use of water, not only in factories but private dwellings, we shall have to build additional water reservoirs.

> An offensive characteristic of the American gamin, particularly noticeable just now, is his disposition to follow and jeer at foreign visitors who come among us attired in their national habit. And not only the boys but grown men are often found to be guilty of this gross impoliteness. There is no other city of the size and cosmopolitan character of New-York where such indecorous conduct would be tolerated by the police. It is true politeness to make the objects of our curiosity believe they are not noticed at all.

The attention of the police and Common Council s called to the fact that a firm at No. 371 Broadway selling old condemned army muskets for use on the Fourth of July. The danger from such weapons in the hands of boys, as well to themselves as to passers-by, is very great. Why should not the Common Council prohibit the use of any sort of firearms on Independence Day 7

The leading houses in all the principal trades ex-

practicable with most of the retail establishments furnishing the necessaries of life; but we hope that the long holiday will be made as general as possible throughout the city.

PERSONAL.

Profs. Beers and Phetps of Yale College in-

tend to sail for Europe in a lew days. President L. C. Seelye of Smith College will deliver the baccalcureate address, prepared by the late President Stearns, before Amherst College on Sunday. The late Henry Jackson of Providence willed \$4,000 to the Rhode Island Baptist State Convention, the income to be used for missionary purposes, and under certain conditions \$3,000 to Brown University.

The Rev. Dr. Storrs of Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. Rosweil Hitchcock, the Rev. William Hayes Ward of The Independent, and Gen. F. A. Walker are among those mentioned for the vacant Presidency of Amherst College. Gen. Hancock was invited to deliver an address at the reunion of Hood's Texas Brigade Association, but he declined in the following letter: " I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communica-tion of the 1st instant, in which you tender me the flat-tering invitation to address the surviving members of Hood's Texas Brigade, Army of Northern Virginia, at a meeting to be held at Bryan, Texas, on the 12th proxime. Other engagements, covering that time, and which can-not be set aside, and the distance intervening, preven-my acceptance of the same. I write you thus promptly in order that you may have time to secure another person for the post assigned to me."

The Washington correspondent of The Cincinnati Enquirer recalls the following incident in the career of Gov. Hayes: "I first knew Rutherford B. Hayes when he came to Cincinnati from the Maumee country to practice at our Ear. He came friendless, poor, and without patrons. I saw him, for I was on the Bench at the time, frequently sitting alone, a pale, blue-eyed, heavy-browed young man, evidently shy and not hopeful. One day a wretched idiot giri was arraigned for field. One day a wretched tilot giri was arraigned for murder. She was the most forlorn specimen of unfinished humanity ever charged with crime. Her face, borribly out of drawing, was without a spark of intelligence. She gazed upon the Court as if she were some dumb animal making a feeble and plinable attempt to comprehend the meaning of what was going on around, and of which she seemed to have a vague feeling that she was the center and one object of attention. She was poor and without an attorney to defend her. It became necessary to select some one. 'Who shall it be?' asked Judge Thurman, of us, his associates, for it was in the District Court. I suggested the pale blende as a modest sort of a man, who seemed to be without practice, and Thurman responded, 'Certainly; who is he?' We had to ask the Clerk, who told us Rutherford B. Hayes; and so Mr. Hayes was called upon to defend the poor idiot. He did so in such a musterly manner that he not only acquitted the girl, but won the admiration of the entire bar and made an opening for a lucrative practice."

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Hon. D. W. Voorhees threatens to bolt if Tilden is nominated. Mr. Voorhees is an awful infla-Now that Mr. Wheeler is out of the way,

the track is clear for Mr. A. B. Cornell to run for Governor of New-York. Mr. Bristow is going to Cincinnati on Satur-

day night for the express purpose of speaking at a grand Hayes and Wheeler ratification meeting. A correspondent of The Baltimore Gazette has talked with about 60 Democratic Congressmen and

found all but three of them in favor of the nomination of

Gen. Hancock at St. Louis. The Hon. Fernando Wood was of the opinion that Hancock would carry New-York if nominated. Even the inflation wing of the Democracy hows signs of coming out in favor of Gen. Hancock The Cincinnati Enquirer says: "Hancock could carry Ohio against Hayes, but it is very certain that Thurman couldn't. In picking out a man to beat Hayes in Ohio the St. Louis Convention should exercise common pru-

If the Democrats wish to transfer Connecticut, New York, and New-Jersey to the Republican column, they will find no surer way of doing it than to adopt at St. Louis a half-way inflation platform and put on it a ticket with a soft-money man at one end or the other. By the same simple process they could get rid of the entire German vote also.

They are still poking fun at that Massachuet a delegation. A correspondent of The Springfield on, in a long review of the Convention's work, says The headquarters of the delegation was in a stuffy ttle room on the fourth floor of the Gibson House. There the delegation sat in solemn concinve for the two days preceding the Convention, holding what one of the irreverent delegates called inquiry and experience meet ings, all under a solemn pledge of secrecy. If any peron interested in the course to be taken by the repre-ntatives of he old Bay Hate appeared at the door, he as solemnly warned off as though he had come to steal to delegates hats."

The Washington correspondent of The Boston Herald publishes this doubtful statement: "An old peronal friend of the President, occupying a prominent House, called upon him this morning, and, after the business formalities had ended, Grant asked his antebellum friend what he thought of the Cincinnati nominations. The inquiry was addressed in a matter-of fact way, as one frequently asks his neighbor, What is the news!' not expecting anything in reply; but to the President's inquiry came the frank declaration that Hayes and Wheeler were fair representative men of such reputation and prominence as political parties generally nominated when success was doubtful. The President, arising from his seat, approached his friend and with I warmth said. 'Well, we beat Blaine anyhow, and that was a triumph in itself.' The President then asked, Whom will your party nominate-Hancock ! He appears to be very popular, at this time, with the Southern Seymour and Hendricks.' ople.' The answer was, 'I believe the selection of e Convention will be Seymour and Hendricks.' The esident, after a moment's reflection and as though im-esced that such might be the ticket, in a modulated he, said: 'They are both good men, and would be hard beat.'"

doubt the expediency of a "sound compromise" on the currency question at St. Louis. He said to a Herald corres ordent: "The St. Louis Convention may adopt one of two courses-it ought either to come out squarely against an early resumption of specie payments and in favor of greenback money, and let Gov. Allen write the olution in his boldest hand, or it ought to pledge itself distinctly to resumption. If it tries to imitate the Republican course it will lose. The country has been trifled with long enough. It has suffered too long and too much We must declare boldly and honestly a definite policy, be it for paper money or the reverse. If the Convention chooses the hard-money side, as I hope it will in obedience to the true justinets and ancient traditions of the party, it ought to expose in a few words the impracticability of carrying out the Resumption act, because of the neglect or failure to provide the essential preliminaries. And then it ought solemnly to pledge that the Democratic party, if it wins the election, will resume specie payments, not in 1879, as this act provides, but certainly within the four years of the next Presidential term, and at as early a day as possible. That was what the Republicans should have done, and which not having deep we are built in the providence of the control of we ought to do.

Congressman Lamar of Mississippi seems to

The Nation thinks Gov. Hayes a good man, but is afraid he will fail into the hands of "wicked part-ners." It says: "Were the Presidential office now what the Constitution istended it to be, were the ad ministrative machinery in proper working order, and were the Legislature confined by custom as well as by law to its proper duties, we should say that Mr. Haye was precisely the kind of man for which the Presidency calls. He belongs to a type of which any country may be proud, and which it should be the aim of education and legislation in every country to foster as that on which free institutions most securely rest-the quiet, sober man, who does faithfully and without estentation whatever his hand gives him to do; in peace an honest gentleman, in war a gallaut and modest soldier; loving a private station best, but always ready on a lawful call to eave it for a public one. It is to this type of man that the Anglo-Saxon race owes most of its political liberty and prosperity, for it is the type which produced Hamp den and Washington. It will be seen that we do not seek to cenceal his good points, but we fear that it is these very points which make him objectionable at this juneture. We fear that he will, if elected, send the nation to sleep again, to wake up once more in four or eight years to look for a 'truly good man' to save it from the whisky thieves and the speculators and jobbers and ringsters. to rook for a 'truly goed man' to save it from the winsky thieves and the speculators and jobsers and ringsters. This reliances on special providences is the sign, however, not of healthy but of morbid politics; and the t uly great man and the real reformer will be he who will bring about the revolution which will render great men unnecessary, and make the type to which Mr. Hayes belongs sufficient for all the needs of the State."

Ex-Senator Fenton says he believes the Liberal element will cordially support Hayes and Wheeler, and his present determination is to do so himself. can see," he said to a correspondent of The Buffalo Courier, "no other reasonable course to pursue. We can't oppose the ticket because of its present Administra tion odor-its Grantism-and so I will advocate and support it, trusting to time and experience to free it from this very unpalatable flavor! The selection of Gov. Haves may at first seem weak, to characterize it no fur ther, but the nomination of Frank Pierce in 1852 is almost its parallel. Then the Democracy, when the nomination was announced, were crestfallen, confounded, and dumb. As time wore on the ticket became popular, strong, and in November was triumphantly elected against the greatest captain of the age. It may not be

dacy, but there are indications that Hayes and Wheeler vill be stronger a month hence than they are to-day. Revolutions never go backward, and while there may be ent felt over the defeat of Blaine in the East, and over Morton in the West, and Bristow in the South-West, with the little attached to Conkling in New-York and Washington, and perhaps a slight misgiving lest Hayes may be a perpetuation of the inbectify and corruption of the present Administration, I am inclined to think the Republicans of the Union of all grades and professions will accept it as the best that could be obtained under the surroundings and circumstances."

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

A LADY COMPOSER.

Mrs. Corinne Young invited a large number of people on Wedner lay evening to listen to an orchestral rehearsal at Chickering Hall of the airs, choruses, &c., from "the new American opera of 'Ougarita,' in four acts," of which she is the composer. There were no singers present, all the music being given by a small orchestra conducted by M. Roosenboom, who has instru-mented Mrs. Young's work for her. The entertainment attracted a large audience, which applauded generously and insisted upon the repetition of several of the most striking numbers. It is so rarely that a woman distinguishes herself in the larger forms of musical composition that Mrs. Young's essay must be regarded with peculiar interest. S e has written a number of pretty, lively and ingenious airs, too light for the ambitious framework of a four-act opera, but well suited to a little operetta. They show considerable fancy, and some fluency in a rather backneyed but popular style of song writing; so that with a good text and a brisk company we have not much doubt that "Ougarita" might succeed on a small stage. M. Roosenboom seems to have done his share in the joint labor with a good deal of advoltness.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATER.

This house becomes a scene of festival to-day. "Divorce" will be acted in the afternoon and "Pique" in the evening. Both are Mr. Daiy's plays. Each has attained to the notability of having been represented two hundred times. "Pique" reaches its 200th performance to-night—and it is this incident which Mr. Daly celebrates. The Fifth Avenue Theater will be decorated with roses, and in the evening it will be filuminated-and souvenirs of the occasion will be given, at night, to the ladies holding reserved seats. Mr. Charles Fisher makes his reappearance, at the matinee, and the play of "Divorce" will be supplemented with several miscellaneous features of an interesting character. No less than 25 members of Mr. Daiy's numerous, diversified, and strong theatrical company will take part in the two performances. The incidents of the day will doubtless prompt to reflection on Mr. Daly's career as a playwright and a manager-a career which has been marked by industry, fertility, nergy, shrewdness, and resolute persistence, and which has secured the worldly success and prestige usually consequent on those virtues. During the season now closing, Mr. Daly, as we understand, has waged a particularly determined war against the immical results of past ill-fortune, and has wrought out his deliverance. There must be many persons, accordingly, who will look with kindness on the festivities of this day, at the Fifth Avenue Theater, and hope that the success of " Pique' may prove the augury of better success in the future of

FINE ARTS.

NEW-YORK CENTENNIAL LOAN EXHIBITION. A private view of the Collections of Pictures at the National Academy of Design and at the Metropoli tan Museum offered yesterday to the members of the newspaper press has enabled us to give our readers this mo: ning a foretaste of the incomparable display of modern pictures which will to-day be opened to the general public. We have already hinted at the exceptional character of

this exhibition, and the complete list which we published

ome days ago of the pictures contained in it prepared our readers in some degree for the pleasure that awaits them, but now that we have examined the collection for ourselves, we must confess we had no true notion of what we were to see. The exhibifar outruns, in its excellence no less tion than in its extent, anything that has ever been seen in this country. Nor would it be easy to match it any-It throws the Art Department at Philadelphia completely in the shade-only saved from utter extinetion by the English Galtery, for the English painters are not represented here at all. At the same time the collection is far from being exclusively foreign. Our best American painters are here with their best works, which show to much advantage alongside European pictures of similar subjects. Eastman Johnson, Guy, Brown, Whittredge, Homer Martin, McEntee, Winsiow Homer, Huntington, Elliett, Sanford Gifford, Titfany, Kensett, Church-are all here in force, and so far from its being, as was feared it might be, a day of mortification for the friends of American Art, it ought to be a day of congratulation that, in the midst of so much excellence from over seas, our artists hold their own so respectably. The exhibition will make a point to date from in the history of our culture. It is every way honorable, as a report to the country of what some of our rich men have been doing with their money, and we should be ungrateful indeed if we did not recognize the spirit, the energy, and the generosity that conceived the enterprise, and have brought it to such a splendid result.

It is extremely difficult to say which of the two exhibitions-that at the Academy of Design, or that at the Metropolitan Museum-is the finer, but in truth there is no need of settling the question. The collec-tion of pictures at the Academy far outnumbers that at the Museum, while at the same time it yields nothing to it in respect of excellence, for, among the four hundred pictures and over on the Academy walls, there are not fifty inferior works. But the smaller number of pictures at the Museum is made up for by the other collections-the Cypriote antiquities, the Avery porcelain, the Pumpelly crystals, jades, and ivories, and all the rest of the Museum treasures to which, as well as to the pictures, the public will be admitted on the pay ment of the usual fee. Even were this not so, however, the opportunity to see the collection of Mr. John Taylor Johnston, which has been transferred entire to the Museum, would alone be worth a visit to New-York. It is, all things considered, the best collection of which we have any knowledge in the country.

At the Museum, Mr. Johnston has himself controlled, we believe, the hanging of his own pictures, assisted by the new carator of the collections, Mr. Hutchings, whose good taste and efficiency, no less than his obliging courtesy, are well known to all whose duties or whose pleasures bring them to visit the Museum. At the Academy the hanging of the pictures has been the work of Messrs. Huntington, Whit redge, and Hicks, and their task, calling for the exercise of much judgment and taste as well as for a great deal of downright hard work, has been performed in a way that does them the highest credit. The efficient Secretary of the Academy, Mr. T. Addison Richards, has prepared a catalogue of both exhibitions which we hope will do something to take the taste of the shameful catalogue of the American picture at Philadelphia out of our mouths; and since it is getting to be the pleasant republican fashion in these Centennial days to give honor all round where honor is due, let us send a glass of wine from this rich table to the new janiter of the Acade cy, by waese care these handsome halls have been swept and garnished and made as sweet

At the Metropolitan Museum the pictures belonging to Mr. John Taylor Johnston, together with Story's statue of Semiramis from the same collection, have been lung in the room of the Dutch Masters, on a temporary screen running round the whole spartment and completely conceating the former occupants. On a large casel is placed Turner's magnificent "Slave Ship," which, with several other pictures in this collection, is, as it seems to us greatly injured by the glass that covers it. What was necessary in London is not necessary here, and the Slave Ship will never be fairly seen nor fairly judged until by the removal of the plate-glass it is transformed from a mirror to a picture On the north side of the room is Church's first Niagara-a noble picture, the artist's indisputable mas terpiece, never seen to such advantage before as now Opposite it is Müller's painful but dramatic and vivid Roll Call of Victims in the Reign of Terror," a picture that will never lose its interest for the general public Another important picture is Gérome's "Assassination of Julius Casar," now exhibited to our public for the first time, and there are besides, first-rate works by Delacroix, Decamps, Isabey, Gleyre, Dupré, Brion, Frère, Daubigny, Desgoffes and others. Mr. Johnston's collection is a picked one; almost every master is shown at his best. His Delacroix is a small one, a finished sketch of his great picture in the Luxembourg, " Dante and Virgil Crossing the Styx," but in this little square are all the essential grandeur and power of the greater canvas that suffices of itself to immortalize the painter's name. So with the other French pictures by the artists we have named; each is a good specimen brick of the house of fame its palater has built for himself; he can be studied here in little, and all his qualities learned.

In this mere cataloguing of the Johnston collection we must not forget that besides Mr. Church, Mr. Boughton, Eastman Johnson, and Winslow Homer are represented here by uncommon specimens of their work. Ma Winslow Homer, indeed, never painted to our thinking a better picture than his "Prisoners to the Front." It is a